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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/863,913	05/23/2001	Hans A. Lichtfuss	10004915-1	1626

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

WANG, JIN CHENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 01/21/2004

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/863,913

Applicant(s)

LICHTFUSS, HANS A.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-16 and 18-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Status of Final Rejection

1. After further consideration of the amendment and the Remarks filed on 12/08/2003, the Examiner withdraws Finality Status set forth in the Final Rejection mailed on 10/04/2003.

Response to Amendment

2. The amendment filed on 12/08/2003 has been entered. Claims 1-3, 5-7, and 22 have been amended. Claims 4 and 17 have been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasukawa U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,786 (hereinafter Yasukawa), and further in view of Sprottery U.S. Patent No. 5,465,174 (Sprottery) and Binsted et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,554,431 (Binsted).

5. Claim 1:

(a) Yasukawa teaches a portable projector (see the abstract), comprising:

A network interface (e.g., network interface 5) for receiving presentation data (e.g., image data, column 9, lines 56-59) over a network connection (figure 1, column 9, lines

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23-55); A projection system (figure 1) within said portable projector for projecting said received presentation data onto a projection screen separate from said portable projector and disposed so as to reflect said projected received presentation data (column 9, lines 56-59) so as to reflect said projected received presentation data, wherein said network interface and said projection system are disposed within a single container (figure 1, column 9, lines 23-55).

(b) Yasukawa does not implicitly teach a flatbed scanner within the single container for providing scanned data to the projection system.

(c) However, Binsted teaches a camera which acts as an image pickup device (Binsted the Abstract and Figures 1-2) wherein the camera (acting as a scanner) and the projector are disposed in a single container for providing scanned data to the projection system (Binsted column 2-6). Sprotbery teaches a scanner and a projector disposed in a single portable container (Sprotbery Figures 1-2 and column 4). Therefore, Binsted/Sprotbery teaches the claim limitation of a flatbed scanner within the single container for providing scanned data to the projection system.

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the flatbed scanner of Binsted/Sprotbery into the network projector of Yasukawa because such construction would provide means for scanning images to be input into the projection system of Yasukawa and providing the scanned data for the image processor within the projection system of Yasukawa (Binsted column 2-6; Sprotbery Figures 1-2 and column 4);

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(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate a scanner for scanning images to be input into the projection system and providing scanned data for the image processor through the scanner.

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of multimedia presentation data. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of the multimedia presentation data (Yasukawa column 9, lines 56-69).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of a memory card reader. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of a memory card reader (Yasukawa column 9, lines 23-55).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of a communication interface to a personal computer. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of a communication interface to a personal computer (Yasukawa figures 1 and 4).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 5 except additional claimed limitation of the personal computer being local to the projector or connected to the personal computer via the network interface. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed

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limitation of the personal computer being local to the projector or connected to the personal computer via the network interface (Yasukawa figures 1 and 4, column 10, lines 31-41).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 5 except additional claimed limitation of the communication interface being a wireless interface. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of the communication interface being a wireless interface (Yasukawa column 10, lines 13-63).

6. Claims 8-16, 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasukawa U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,786 (hereinafter Yasukawa), and further in view of Lin U.S. Patent No. 6,044,178 (hereinafter Lin), Pekelman U.S. Patent No. 6,069,707 (Pekelman).

7. Claim 8:

(a) Yasukawa teaches a method for providing a presentation (column 9, lines 19-55), the method comprising the steps of:

Identifying a media access site on a bi-directional network (column 10, lines 1-12);

Accessing said media access site (column 10, lines 1-12);

Downloading (column 9, lines 32-34) at least one image from said media access site (column 9, lines 56-67, column 10, lines 1-12);

Performing said steps of accessing, downloading, and projecting employing a single apparatus (column 9, lines 19-55, column 10, lines 1-12).

(b) Yasukawa does not implicitly teach the claim limitation of acquiring presentation data from an optical scanner disposed within a single apparatus.

(c) However, Lin discloses acquiring presentation data from a scanner disposed within a single apparatus (Lin column 3, lines 35-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 7, lines 46-67; column 8, lines 1-32) and Pekelman discloses an optical scanner (Pekelman column 12, lines 54-67). Both references disclose scanning images to be processed by the image processor (Pekelman column 6, lines 59-67; Lin column 8, lines 10-32).

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the scanner of Lin/Pekelman into the network projector of Yasukawa because such construction would provide means for acquiring presentation data from a scanner in a single apparatus and providing the scanned data for the image processor within the projection system (Pekelman column 6, lines 59-67; Lin column 8, lines 10-32);

(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate scanner for scanning images and providing scanned data for the image processor through the scanner.

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of identifying step being also performed within said single apparatus. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of identifying step being also performed within said single apparatus (Yasukawa column 10, lines 1-12).

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Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of projecting onto a reflective screen facing said apparatus. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of projecting a reflective screen facing said apparatus (Yasukawa figure 1, column 9, lines 19-55).

Claim 11:

The claim 11 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of the network being the Internet. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of the network being the Internet (Yasukawa column 9, lines 60-67, column 10, lines 51-63).

Claim 12:

The claim 12 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of a link to a specific site remote from the presentation. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of a link to a specific site remote from the presentation (Yasukawa column 10, lines 13-31).

Claim 13:

The claim 13 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of downloading a substantially complete presentation. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of downloading a substantially complete presentation (Yasukawa column 11, lines 53-58, column 12, lines 56-67, column 13, lines 1-10).

Claim 14:

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The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 13 except additional claimed limitation of projecting the substantially complete presentation. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of projecting the substantially complete presentation (Yasukawa column 14, lines 48-49).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of accessing a succession of linked pages on the media access site under control of instructions from the single apparatus. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of accessing a succession of linked pages on the media access site under control of instructions from the single apparatus (Yasukawa column 14, lines 5-12).

Claim 16:

The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of downloading at least one image from selected linked pages of the accessed succession of linked pages; and projecting the at least one downloaded image from the selected linked pages. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of downloading at least one image from selected linked pages of the accessed succession of linked pages (Yasukawa column 14, lines 5-12); and projecting the at least one downloaded image from the selected linked pages (Yasukawa column 14, lines 48-50).

Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of acquiring presentation data from a memory card positioned within the single apparatus. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of

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acquiring presentation data from a memory card positioned within the single apparatus (Yasukawa column 9, lines 19-55).

Claim 19:

The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 8 except additional claimed limitation of enabling presentation data on the media access site to be edited by a user in communication with the network. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of enabling presentation data on the media access site to be edited by a user in communication with the network (Yasukawa column 12, lines 15-34).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the editing user being local to the presentation. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of the editing user being local to the presentation (Yasukawa column 12, lines 15-34).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except additional claimed limitation of the editing user being remote from the presentation. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of the editing user being remote from the presentation (Yasukawa column 12, lines 15-34).

8. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasukawa U.S. Pat. No. 6,437,786 (hereinafter Yasukawa), and further in view of Sprotbery U.S. Patent No. 5,465,174 (Sprotbery) and Binsted et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,554,431 (Binsted).

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9. Claim 22:

(a) Yasukawa teaches a portable system for viewing a presentation (figure 1), the system comprising:

Means at said portable system for receiving presentation data over a bi-directional network connection from a media access site (figure 4, column 10, lines 1-12);

Means for controlling a presentation of said received presentation data (column 12, lines 29-34);

Means for projecting said controlled presentation at said portable system (column 14, lines 48-50).

(b) Yasukawa does not implicitly teach the claim limitation of means at the projection site for receiving the presentation data from a scanning apparatus within the portable system.

(c) However, Binsted teaches a camera which acts as an image pickup device (Binsted the Abstract and Figures 1-2) wherein the camera (acting as a scanner) and the projector are disposed in a single container for providing scanned data to the projection system (Binsted column 2-6). Sprotbery teaches a scanner and a projector disposed in a single portable container (Sprotbery Figures 1-2 and column 4). Therefore, Binsted/Sprotbery teaches the claim limitation of means at the projection site for receiving the presentation data from a scanning apparatus within the portable system.

(d) Thus, it would have been obvious to one having the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporated the scanner of Binsted/Sprotbery into the network projector of Yasukawa because such construction would provide means for acquiring

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presentation data from a scanner within the portable system and providing the scanned data for the image processor within the projection system (Binsted column 2-6; Sprotbery Figures 1-2 and column 4).

(e) One of the ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to do this to facilitate scanner for scanning images and providing scanned data for the image processor through the scanner within the portable system.

Claim 23:

The claim 23 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 22 except additional claimed limitation of means controlled by a user of said presentation data for modifying said presentation data on said media access site and means for storing said modified presentation data on said media access site. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of means controlled by a user of said presentation data for modifying said presentation data on said media access site (Yasukawa column 14, lines 17-24) and means for storing said modified presentation data on said media access site (Yasukawa column 14, lines 42-51).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 23 except additional claimed limitation of means for modifying said presentation data from a location remote from said media access site. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of means for modifying said presentation data from a location remote from said media access site (Yasukawa column 14, lines 17-24, column 14, lines 42-51).

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Claim 25:

The claim 25 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 22 except additional claimed limitation of means for receiving selected ones of presentation components disposed on said media access site. However, Yasukawa further discloses the claimed limitation of means for receiving selected ones of presentation components disposed on said media access site (Yasukawa column 11, lines 1-2).

Remarks

10. Applicant's arguments, filed 12/08/2003, paper number 10, have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

11. The Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended claim 1 and similar claims that:

"The Examiner attempts to provide, at least, a flat bed scanner through recitation of Lin. However, Lin also only teaches a scanner as a separate portion of the described invention... Therefore, even with the combination of Yasukawa with Lin, the Examiner cannot show each and every element of claim 8."

"Claim 1 was amended to further clarify its previous amendment, which noted that claimed projector is a portable projector. Claim 1 was amended to require the projection system and the flatbed scanner to each be within the single container... Because claims 1 and 22 share similar elements to claim 8 that address the projection system being

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contained in a single container, claims 1 and 22 are also patentable over the 35 U.S.C.

103 (a) rejections of record.”

This is not found persuasive because Yasukawa teaches all the limitation of the amended claim 1 except the additional limitation of “a flatbed scanner with the single container for providing scanned data to said projection system.” However, Binsted teaches a camera which acts as an image pickup device (Binsted the Abstract and Figures 1-2) wherein the camera (acting as a scanner) and the projector are disposed in a single container for providing scanned data to the projection system (Binsted column 2-6). Sprotbery teaches an optical scanner and a projector disposed in a single portable container (Sprotbery Figures 1-2 and column 4). Therefore, Binsted/Sprotbery teaches the claim limitation of a flatbed scanner within the single container for providing scanned data to the projection system.

In Remarks, it is stated that claims 1 and 22 share similar elements to claim 8 that address the projection system being contained in a single container. The Examiner disagrees with the statement. The claim 8 does not require the scanner and the projection system within the single container. The claim 8 recites an optical scanner disposed within the single apparatus that does not necessarily mean that the scanner and the projection system be disposed within a single container. Lin teaches Lin discloses acquiring presentation data from a scanner disposed within a single apparatus (Lin column 3, lines 35-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 7, lines 46-67; column 8, lines 1-32). Therefore, Lin/Pekelman precisely teaches the claim limitation of acquiring presentation data from an optical scanner disposed within said single apparatus.

Conclusion

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12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

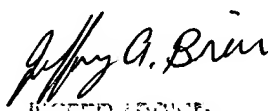
Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6606 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 395-3900.


JEFFERY BRIAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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jcw

January 12, 2004